R. N. HUDSON, EDITOR.

TERRE HAUTE, IND. VEDNESDAY MAY 23, 18

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, " OF ILINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THANNIBAL HAMLIN OF MAINE. Presidential Electoral Ticket Electors for the State at Large, WILLIAM CUMBACK, of Decatur, JOHN L. MANSFIELD, of Jeffernon.

District Electors. let District-Cyrus M. Allen, of Knox; and District-John W. Ray, of Clarke; -Morton C. Hunter, of Monroe ach District John H. Parquabar, of Franklin 5th District Nelson Trusler, of Fayette: 6th District Reuben A. Riley, of Hancock: 7th District - John Hannah, of Putnam; 8th District - Samuel H. Huff, of Tippecanoe 9th District - James M. Tyner, of Miami; 10th District-Issac Jonkinson, of Allen; 11th District-David O. Dailey, of Huntington.

Republican State Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY S. LANE, of Montgomery FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. OLIVER P. MORTON, of Wayne FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, WILLIAM A. PEELLE, of Randelph FOR TREASURER OF STATE, JONATHAN S. HARVEY, of Clarke FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, ALBERT LANGE, of Vige FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, JAMES G. JONES, of Vanderburgh FOR REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT, BENJAMIN HARRISON of Mariot FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT, JOHN P. JONES, of Lagrange. OB SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCT

MILES J. PLETCHER, of Putnam.

Abraham Lincoln We discharge a duty to day that is more agreeable to us than any we have been called upon to discharge, during an editorial life of near five years. We place at the head of our column, as the nomines of the Republican party, the name of Abraham Lincoln, its candidate for the Presidency in 1860. There is a thrill of pleasure pervading our whole being as we do this, which is indiscribably pleasurable. We place his name at the head of our column, because he is the first choice of the Republicans, as indicated by their delegates in convention assembled-because he has been, and is, our first choice-because he is in every parsicular worthy the distinguished honor confered upon him, and because he is to-day, the most perfect embodiment of that feature in the institutions of this country, which gives to the humblest individual, the equal right to aspire to be the greatest among us. We are for "Honest old Abe Lincoln" for ten thousand good and sufficient reasons. Born in the lap of poverty and inured to the privations and toil of a western fronteer life, he can fully appreciate the necessities and wants of this great and grow. ing people who are now filling up the rich Valley of the Mississippi. Coming to Indiana before it was a State, he is familiar of their hopes, of their industry, of their very building tremble. And when South to every young man in the whole country, tained and advocated by the leading Dem to imitate the example thus set before them. ocrats in those States. Having arrived at the age of fifty two years,

and exaulted nature shall be their great leader in the coming mind

and the pisudits of the people will be to will write in our next. each and every delegate as he returns home, " well done thou goed and faithful servent." No more important despatch Illinois and Indiana to take Mr. Seward' ever trembled along the telegraphic wires, if those States say he is not the right man They don't much like the platform and ed his law studies, and removing to Spring than that which last Friday announced to for them 30 000 000 of people, that Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamiin were the nominees of the Republican Convention then in sea- nent. sion at Chicago. It started a thrill in the public heart, which will pulsate from Maine to Texas, from the Atlantic Sea board to the Pacific Coast, and the true sien from every State and from every sectron will rally to the support of the to'est with an uninimity unparalleled in the po-

litical history of this country. There are to-day more of the elements universal popularity in the character and personal history of " Honest Abe Lincoln of Illinois" than any other man on the American continent. He is to day " higher than any of his people, from his shoulders and upward." Since the days, when all that was great and good sunk to rest smid with Black Republicans. Never perhaps the quiet shades of Mount Vernon-since has there been so large a mass of people the great debater of Massachusetts, the together at any one time since the organiza-Sage of Montecello, the logician of South tion of the Republican party, and never Carolina and the " Constitutional Expose was there a more gentlemanly, sober. dee" closed their eyes to the bright sun earnest and intelligent body of men aslight, we do believe no truer man, no abler sombled in a good work. the admission from the lips of the Little a majority of delegates from all the State

and the more they see of him, the more they will admire him-the closer he is ap proached, the more he will be loved.

sons, we would predict, a more glorious triumph for the nominees of the Republican party next November, than has ever before occurred in the political history of

CHICAGO, May 16, '60.

At 12 o'clock to-day the National Re publican Convention was called to order by Ex-Gov. Morgan, of New York. Long previous to the hour when the doors of the "Wigwam" were to be opened, the im mense concourse of people had blocked up Lake and Market streets, and swarmed in every direction, each one eager to be the first who should enter. When the several large doors were thrown open the crowd rushed in, filling in a very short time the entire building. The delegates came by States and took their seats. The sten ographers, the reporters, the editorial corps and the invited guests occupied the places espectively provided for them. The pi was crowded to overflowing, and the gal leries were radiant with beauty. More than ten thousand persons were pressed together within the walls of this building, and yet, so well is it arranged, and so per fect its ventillation, that all seemed com fortable and were at ease. It reminded us of our schoolboy days, when in reading o of the glory of old Rome, we pictured the Coloseum, when the Eternal City was having a holiday. From about the center of the room comes down from the root, four wires, which are connected with small batteries, each watched over by an attentive telegraphic operator. These small wires catch up each thought as it falls from th tongue, and praclaims it to the world -Perhaps there has never been assembled this continent, so many people as crowded the Wigwam to-day. Glancing the eye all over the large hall, from the reporters seat, it presented one extended sea of buman heads and faces-each one differing from the other, no two slike, yet all hu-

man beade and faces Goy. Morgan concluded the brief speech he made on calling the Convention to order. by moving that David Wilmot act as temporary chairman of the Convention. There was a very great desire to see the great 'Proviso" man. The audience shouted Wilmot, Wilmot, and on taking the chair he made a speech Mr. Wilmot is not pre possessing in his appearance nor an entertaining speaker. His voice is neither full musical, and his tongue is thick and beavy. From this effort of the distinguished Pennsylvanian, we come to the rapid conclusion, that David Wilmot is a great man by accideni-a prominent man in the public eye, only because at the proper time. and with the proper degree of pluck, he offered in the Congress of the United States his famous proviso. He is not a good presiding officer, but as temporary chairman he acquitted himself sufficiently, tolera-

After prayer was offered the Convention with the life and labor our pioneer fathers proceeded to business. Each State was indured, and knows full well how to ap- called upon to select one of its number, to preciate an honest heart, although it may compose a committee on permanent organbe covered by a rough exterior. Having ization. Is calling over the names of the spent all the early years of his manhood different States, and when Virginia, Texas, with that class of people, upon whose Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and Delabrawny shoulders always has and always ware answered respectively to their names. will rest the glory and renown of our com- an enthusiastic shout went up from that mon country, he is the full representative vast concourse of free men, which made the determination, of their integrity and of Carolina and Mississippi were called a their masterly common sense. Springing low contemptuous hiss ran through the from an humble oragin, his life and his audience showing how Northern free men present position is a beckoning incentive despise the disunion sentiments enter-

Upon several occasions to day when Mr he stands to-day before the American peo. Greeley, (who is acting as a delegate from ple, unstained by one dishonorable act Oregon,) arose to speak, he was greeted either in public or private life. If he has with much feeling by the audience. The one fault, it is that of being too generous- word would fly from one end of the hall to that of having too noble a nature, ever to and all seemed eager both to see him and humble his manhood to increase his catch each word as they fell from his lips gains-if he deserves censure in not draw. We state this, in this connection, only to ing around him the luxuries of life, it is be cause he loved virtue better than all these, ing and genius. Certainly there is nothand looked for happiness only in the path | ing so very interesting to look upon, when pointed out by the true impulces of a pure | we behold Horace Greeley. There is noth-When the God of Israel, indicated to His speak and seemingly there is nothing so is the Democratic party, not the National which he took from the office in the evenpeople whom they should select as their very profound in what he says. But then King, "Saul the son of Kish" was pointed it is "Horace Greeley"-he who has thought out to them, and when he " stood among so much, and written so much. There is the people, he was higher than any of the this day a greater desire on part of the peopeople from his shoulders and upward."- ple in the Great West to see Mr. Greeley. REPUBLICAN. It does seem to us that the same Provi- than to see any other living man. It is the dence has pointed out to this people, who influence of the press on the popular

struggle between freedom and slavery, and Previous to the adjournment of the Conas Saul slew the Amonites, " so that not vention this forenoon, quite a difference of two of them were left together," will the opinion seemed to pervade the minds of prestige of Lincoln's name, and the stern the delegates, in relation to a motion to virtues of his life drive from the high places adjourn, and also the accepting of an inviof this General Government, the ten thou- tation from the Board of Trade of this city sand dishonest and corrupt men who to take a pleasure excursion on the lake. have almost destroyed this glorious heri "Confusion appeared to become worse con tage which has been bequesthed to us by founded, when old Joshus R. Giddings No convention of free men which ever sense talk, straightened everything up assembled upon this continent, did so and put matters again on the right track. glorious a work, as the one recently as The Convention then adjourned until five sembled at Chicago. It has acted well, o'clock this evening, from which time we

that Abraham Lincoln is decidedly promi-

CHICAGO, May 17, 1868. This morning the crowd in the Conven u was much larger than resterday. Every square inch of space was occupied. A gentleman near us made an estimate and fixed the number of persons at not less than 12,000. Even the tool was covered and human faces looked down through the -ky lights upon the vast throng below request was sent to the Convention that it caus who were on the sutside and could not get in the house. The streets leading to the Wigwam in every direction were black

man, or no sincerer man has lived than This morning the committee on creden Abraham Lincoln. His great campaign in tials made their report, and among other Illinois with Mr. Dauglas was one of un things reported that it should require 304 and vigor at once. surpassed intellectual power, wresting votes to make the nomination, that being ed the must wonderful resources of any also presented urging that a majority of electric baths and by ourgical operation living man." To see the full grandure of the electoral votes of the States present, on club feet, suff joints, &c. his intellect—to feel the worst transaction of business of quenching the thirst of multitudes. Their

man, he has only to be set upon an emi- much said this afternoon. While this renence, in full view of the whole people, port was under discussion Mr. Wilmot redentials of the States of Kentucky Maryland and Texas, having particular reference to the latter State. The object of Mr. Wilmot in doing this was to have these slave holding States that were re resented in the Convention, to have a vote only in accordance with the number this country. The omens are all favorable, of Congressional districts which such the argury auspicious, and victory awaits delegates represented, for as it some of these States there have been no Republican State Convention, it Iwould be unfare that EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. the delegates should be permitted to cast vote equal to the entire electoral vote the State. Those Southern States, upo first blush, took this as an effort to exclude them from the Convention, and a warm and spimated debate sprung up. There are no ruer Republicans on this great foot than those who, living it slave States, de- boring to open a farm in the forest. clare themselves as such. They go through the fire and come out true metal. Feeling thus the Republicans from States were much increased and their atlacks on Mr. Wilmot were fast and furious. But when Mr. W. explained, that his obect in making the motion, was only to de termined how many votes these States should rightfully have, where no Republi can party was yet organized and yet have delegates in the Convention, the propriety of the matter was at once seen, and mos of those very Saates voted to refer the sub

ect back to the committee. The vote to refer was regarded as some thing of a test vote, for the most of the delegates from Southern States are for Bates or Seward, and the Seward men rely on them eventually for support. On a vote by States, it stood as follows : 2754 for re ferring back to the committee and 1724 against it. This it will be perceived would e equal-if it is a test of Mr. Seward's strength-to 86 votes for him to 137 against im. Those opposed to the Senator from New York are much encouraged by this, and the Lincoln stock was high at the ad-

ournment this forenoon. This is the only important acting up form will be reported this afternoon, but as the committee in whose hands it is, is a very able one, representing futly every shade of difference in the Republican party, it is thought there will be but little diffi-

culty in relation to it. We have never witnessed a more con serative element, a more patriotic enthuthe right, than is evidenced in this Convention. Every one feels and knows, that it will not do for the disunion Democracy to control the affairs of this general govproment longer, and thus feeling and knowing this Convention will, we earnestly hope, was active and athletic, could wield the adopt such measures and nominate such axe, direct the plow, or use the rifle, as men as will meet the approbation of the well as the best of his compeers, and was

that if Mr. Seward is not nominated Mr. toil. Since he arrived at age he has not Lincoln will be.

Bon't Like It.

The Republican Convention, now in ser sion in Chicago does not like the word national. The committee on resolutions, ded. their report, called their party the National Republican Convention. This did not suit some of the leaders, and, upon motion of Joshua R. Giddings, the word

national was stricken out .- Journal.

of events, was the Whig party not the by the Sheriff.

How It Takes. Regland States will not ask Pennsylvanis, appointed. They had hoped the action of favorite. the Convention would have been otherwise. During his legislative period he continu We still adhere to our former conviction State. All at once they are unbounded in actively in practice. Business flowed est living statesman. In this our brother markable ability as an advocate in jur of good he has said or done we shall from State with his usual vigor and ability.

> HEALTH AND PLEASURE .-- Upon invitati of Dr. S. D. Jones, we took one of electric baths on yesterday and found it s

"HONEST OLD ABE."

moved to refer back to the committee, the The People's Candidate for "MAILS AND PLAT-BOATS." Log Cabins and Hard Cider come again Biographical Sketch of Abraham

> Lincoln. [Yrom the Chicago Press and Tribune.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a native of Hardin County Kentucky. He was born on the 12th day of February, 1808. His parents were both from Virginia, and were certain ly not of the first families. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Reckingham County, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781 or 2, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians. in battle, but in stealth, while he was laof the Society of Friends, went to Virginia from Berks County, Pennsylvania. Dethe Eastern part of that State.

removed from Kentucky to what is now diana. Spencer County, Indiana, in 1816. They reached their new home about the time the gaged a siduously in the practice of his State was admitted into the Union. The profession, and being deeply immersed region in which they settled is rade and business, was beginning to lose his interthe hard experience of a frontier life, in tion and groveling selfishness of constant vigilance. Bears, wolves and Compromise. That act of baseness his writing, 12 M, 17th inst. The plat- hood he was looked upon as a wigard, and Illinois her first Republic regarded with an awe suited to so mysterious a character.

of the day, varied, indeed, by an occasional bear hunt, a not unfrequent deer chase, or other wild sport. Of course when scholar. He could read and write, that was about all; and as yet, he had but | fail to be interesting to all. little au bition to know more of what was otherwise were not to be despised. He had grown to be six feet four inches in stature, fully up to all the mysteries of prairie Our judgment is to day, as in our last, farming, and fully inured to hardship and time to time as opportunity occurred, or as the pressure of some exigency deman-

Hard work and plenty of it was the order

and passed the first year in Macon county, in active labor on a farm, where he and a the honor of belonging, is not the National 1830. It will be interesting to the millions Republican party. In the 14th resolution before whom he is now placed as a candi of the platform of principles, as printed and date for the highest office in the gift of a handed to each delegation in the Conven- free people, to know that he once managed tion, and which reads as follows : " That a flat boat on the Ohio River. The anecthe National Republican party is opposed dotes which he sometimes relates to his to any change in our naturalization laws, friends of his maratime experiences before &c," it was discovered by the Chairman the introduction of steam on the western of the committee on resolutions, that the rivers, are indescribably laughable. From word "National" was not in the manu- Macon County he went to New Salem, in script sent to the printer, and that it had what is now Menard County, where he been inserted erroneously by the composi- remained shout a year. Then came the tor. The chairman appounced this fact Black Hawk war. A company of volunand requested the delegations to alter their | teers was raised in New Salem and the surprinted slips, to correspond with the rounding country, and young Lincoln was manuscript furnished the printer, and elected captain-a success which, he has which alone was the work of the commit- since said, gave him more pleasure than tre. We do not recollect that Mr. Gid be bas ever since enjoyed. He served stand at two o'clock-a large crowd in at growing magnitude of the slave question dings said any think about it, and if our with credit during the campaign, and bememory serves us, he made no reference to came popular. Returning to Sangamon it whatsoever. The effect of cracing the County he learned the art of surveying, first half hour of Mr Lincoln's speech was Lincoln was among the first to join in the word "National" was to leave the name and prosecuted that profession until the of the party correct—the "Republican financial crisis of 1837 destroyed the value of real estate and roined the business-the The name of that glorious old party result of which was that young Lincoln's which went down beneath the progress surveying apparatus was sold on execution Douglas had taken his seat, as solemn as Republican forces in Illinois, and attended corted ten miles by our friends-now no

National Whig party. The name of that Nothing daunted by this turn of ill luck, design of not moving a muscle till it came the State. This was in Bloomington in alighted once more in the goodly city of and age; and we call upon Congress to ing pleasant to the ear, when we hear him have an inquiry made into his official acts, borrowing a few books from a neighbor, ing, and returned them again in the morn While the Republican party is eminent ing, he learned the rudiments of the pro- ing the Missouri Compromise "a sacred of the Illinois electoral ticket, and labored ly national in its principles and policy, it fession in which he has since become so claims to have no other name than that of distinguished, by the light of a fire place.

About this time the Whige of his county conferred upon him the nomination for the Legislature. He was successful in this an amusing colloquy. There is one universal expression of ap and in three succeeding elections, by triprobation on part of the Republicans in umphant majorities. While a member of this portion of the State, in relation to the the Legislature he first gave indications of mise line, that when Texas was admitted readers, farther than to subjoin the result ominees of the Chicago Convention .- his superior powers as a debater, and he in into the Union, and it was found that a of the vote on members of the Legislature. There is not one Republican whom we creased, by frequent practice, his natural strip extended north of 36 deg. 30 min , he to wit have yet seen but is warmly in favor of its faculty for public speaking. He improved actually introduced a bill extending the action. It takes like wild fire, and kindles industriously the opportunities that were line prohibiting slavery in the northern an enthusiasm in every heart. There is here offered of self-cultivation. From the more than approbation, there is an earnest position of a subaltern in the ranks of the enthusiasm in relation to the ticket. No Whig party, a position that was approman could have been selected who is so printely assigned him by his unaffected universally popular. Abraham Lincoln is modesty and humble pretensions, he soon closer to the bearts of this people than any became recognized and acknowledged as a other man. He seems to be the man for the champion and a leader, and his unvarying times, and the times are favorable for the courtesy, good nature and genial manners. promotion of the man. The Democratic united with an atter disinterestedness and The indications to-day are that the New party here are chagrined, perplexed, dis abnegation of self, made him a universal

ther fear the "Giant Killer," of the prairie field, he opened an office and engages their admiration of Mr. Seward. He looms upon him, and he rose rapidly to distinc up to their unprejudiced fancy as the great- tion in his profession. He displayed re Democrats are about right, but he is not trials, and many of his law arguments were the Republican candidate for the Presiden. master pieces of logical reasoning. There cy, and consequently his merits or domer. was no refined ratificiality in his forensic is are not to be discussed. With the po- efforts. They all bore the stamp of masculitical record of "Old Abe" we will have line common sense; and he had a natural much to do, and to it, and to it alone we easy mode of illustration, that made the invite the attention of our Democratic abstrace subjects appear plain. His sucfriends. We will be prepared, at all times ceas at the bar, however, did not withdraw and on every occasion to defend him and his attention from politics. For many urnish speakers for 30,000 good Republi- his past history, from his birth until he years he was the "wheel horse" of the made his "irrepressible conflict" speech at whig party of Illinois, and was on the elec-Springfield on the 17th day of January toral ticket in several Presidential care 1858, and from then until now. Whatever paigns. At such times he canvassed the time to time endeavor to place before our He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay, readers, what of bad no doubt his enemies and exerted himself powerfully in his behalf in 1844, traversing the entire State of Illinois, and addressing public meetings daily until near the close of the campaign, when becoming convinced that his labora in that field would be unavailing, be Democratic side, were the heads of the op. of the following passage : posing electorial tickets. Calhoun, late of "My distinguished friend says it is an hurled from power, and the honest yeoman to meet at St. Charles Hall this Wednesday

the ablest debater of his party. They ern themselves. We must not slur over an stumped the State together, or nearly so, argument of this kind because it happens making af eeches usually on alternate days to tickle the car. It must be met and an at each place, and each addressing large swered. I admit that the emigrant to audiences at great length, sometimes four Kansas and Nebraska is competent to govhours together. Mr. Lincoln, in these ern himself, but," the speaker rising to his elaborate speeches, evinced a thorough full height, "I deny his right to govern any mastery of the principles of political other person, wirmout THAT PERSON'S CONeconomy which underlie the tariff question, sent." The applause which followed this and presented arguments in favor of the triumphant refutation of a cunning falseprotective policy with a power and con- hood, was but an earnest of the victory at clusiveness rarely equaled, and at the same the polls which followed just one month time in a manner so lucid and familiar from that day. and so well interspersed with happy illus-When Mr. Lincoln had concluded, Mr. trations and apposite anecdotes, as to es Douglas strode hastily to the stand. tablish a reputation which he has never since failed to maintain, as the ablest leader

in the Whig and Republican ranks in the In 1846 he was elected to Congress, and served out his term, and would have been re elected had he not declined to be a can ancestors, who were respectable members didate. He steadily and earnestly opposed the annexation of Texas, and labored with all his powers in behalf of the Wilmo scendants of the same stock still reside in Proviso. In the National Convention 1848, of which he was a member, he ad Mr. Lincoln's father, at the death of his vocated the nomination of General father, was but six years of age, and he Taylor, and sustained the nomination by grew up literally without education. He an active canvass in Illinois and In From 1849 to 1854 Mr. Lincoln was en

wild, and they endured, for some years, est in politics, when the scheming ambiwhich the strugglewith nature for existence | scrupulous aspirant to the Presidency and security is to be maintained only by brought about the repeal of the Missouri other wild animals still infested the woods perfidy aroused the sleeping lion, and he and young Lincoln acquired more skill in prepared for new efforts. He threw him which we presume to have been Mr. Dougthe use of the rifle than knowledge of self at once into the contest that followed, las' view of the case also, for the reason books. There were institutions here and and fought the battle of freedom on the that he ran away from his antagonist and there known by the flattering denomina ground of his former conflicts in Illinois kept out or his way during the remainder tion of "schools," but no qualification with more than his accustomed energy and of the campaign. was required of a teacher beyond "readin', zeal. Those who recollect the tremendous writin' and cypherin'," as the vernacular battle fought in Illnois that year, will phrase ran, as far as the rule of three - to Abraham Lincoln fully three-fourths of If a straggler supposed to understand the ability and unwearing labor which re- who were largely made up of the emigra-Latin happened to sojourn in the neighbor. sulted in the mighty victory which gave tion from Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and placed Lyman Trumbull in the Senate his mind. He felt the force of the moral of the United States. The first and greatest debate of that year came off between Lincoln and Douglas at Springfield, during sentiment of the people in aid of the arguthe progress of the State Pair, in October. young Lincoln came of age he was not a though it transpired yesterday, and in view of the prominence now given to the rights of humanity. A revolution swept siasm, a more determined persistence in had some knowledge of arithmetic, but chief actor in that exciting event, it cannot the State. For the first time a majority of

The affair came off on the fourth day of between Lincoln and Douglas, but that any member of that body. was justly held to be the event of the

lenge to debate passed between the to desert him and unite on Trumbull. It friends of the speakers or not, but there was is proper to say in this connection, that be a perfectly amicable understanding be tween Trubmbull and Lincoln the most tween Lincoln and Douglas, that the former | cordial relations have always existed. should speak two or three hours and the and that the feeling of envy or rivalry is latter reply in just as little or as much | not to be found in the breast of either. time as he chose. Mr. Lincoln took the From his thorough conviction of the tendance, and Mr. Douglas seated on a and of the need of a strong effort to presmall platform in front of the desk. The serve the Territories to freedom, Mr. taken up with compliments to his distin formation of the Republican party, although our noble entertainers, and visits to the guished friend Judge Douglas, and dry al- the public opinion around him was schools and churches, were in order and lusions to the political events of the past strongly adverse to that movement. He enjoyed too, in company with our houts few years. His distinguished friend Judge exerted himself for the organization of the and at 4 o'clock P. M., we took leave, esthe Cock-Lane ghost, evidently with the first Republican Convention held in longer stranger-and at half past eight ity, and a burning shame to our country and his turn to speak. The laughter provoked May, 1856. His speech in that Convention Terre Haute. by Lincoln's exordium, however, soon be- was of surprising power and eloquence. gan to make him uneasy; and when Mr. L. and produced great effect. In the contest arrived at his (Douglas') speech pronounce of that year, Mr. Lincoln was at the head thing which no ruthless hand would ever earnestly, though vainly, to wrest that be reckless enough to disturb," he opened State from the grasp of pro slavery Dehis lips far enough to remark, " A first mocracy, with the "walking magazine of rate speech !" This was the beginning of mischief," as Douglas has been appro-

"Yes," continued Lincoln, "so affectionate was my friend's regard for this compro of 1858, so fresh in the recollection of all

Douglas. in favor of running the line a great deal

"About this time,' the speaker continued. my distinguished friend introduced me o a particular friend of his, one David Wilmot' of Pennsylvania." [Laughter.] "I thought," said Douglas, "you would widely known find him congenial company.

"So I did," replied Lincoln. "I had the pleasure of voting for his proviso, in one way and another about forty times. was a Democratic measure then, I believe At any rate Gen. Cass scolded Honest John Davis of Massachusetts soundly for talking of people, headed by a band, with banners way the last hours of the session so the he (Cass) couldn't crowd it through Appropos of Gen. Cass: if I am not greatly mistaken he has a prior claim to my distin guished friend, to the authorship of Popu lar Sovereignty. The old General has an infirmity for writing letters. Shortly after the scolding he gave John Davis, he wrote this Nicholson letter-Douglas (salemuly) -- "God Almighty

placed n an on the earth, and told him choose between good and evil. That was the origin of the Nebraska bill !"

Lincoln-"Well, the priority of invention being settled, let us award all credit to ludge Douglas for being the first to discor-

It would be impossible, in these limits about subdued. This is quite a mistake, to give an idea of the strength of Mr. Lin- it has taken full possession of the hearts coln's argument. We deemed it by far the of all patriotic people, and many life long ablest effort of the campaign-from what. Democrats express their intention to vote most delightful affair, importing new life crossed over into Indiana, and continued ever source. The occasion was a great for "honest old Abe Lincoln." The enhis efforts up to the day of election. The one, and the speaker was every way equal thusiasm for that ticket will never die. contest of that year in Illinois was mainly to it. The effect produced on the listeners until the last vote is polled, and the inon the tariff question. Mr. Lincoln, on was magnetic. No one way was present telligence comes up with shouting and re-Giant himself, that "Abe Lincoln possess in the Union. A minority report was some astonishing cures, both with his the Whig side, and John California. The members of Vernon.

his whole life-to admire and love the nominations. Upon this there will be as the most delightful we ever experienced | vigor of his powers, and was accounted bracks to suppose they are not able to gov. nation.

usual he employed ten minutes in telling how grossly he had been abused. Recollecting himself, he added, "though in a courteous manner"-abused in a perfectly arteous manner! He then devoted half an hour to showing that it was indispensably necessary to California emigrants, Santa Fe traders and others, to have organic acts provided for the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska-that Ibeing precise y the point which nobody disputed. Havng established this premiss to his satisfaction, Mr. Douglas launched forth into an argument wholly apart from the positions taken by Mr. Lincoln. He had about half finished at six o'clock, when an adjournment to ten was affected. The speaker insisted strenuously upon his right to resume in the evening, but we believe the second part of that speech has not been delivered to this day. After the Springfield passagethe two speakers went to Peoria and tried it again with identically the same results A friend who listened to the Peoria debate informed us that after Lincoln had finish. ed. Douglas, "hadn't much to say"-During this exciting campaign Mr.

and he never failed to appeal to the moral ment drawn from political sources, and to We remember the event as vividly as illuminate his theme with the lofty inspirations of an eloquence, pleading for the to be found in books. His attainments October, 1854. The State Fair had been Federal Government. A United States in progress two days, and the capital was Senator was to be elected in place of General full of all manner of men. The Nebraska Shields who had yielded to the influence bill had been passed on the previous of his less scrupulous colleage, and, against twenty-second of May. Mr. Douglas had his own better judgment, had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska act. The election came constituency. He had made a fragmentary on, and a number of ballots were taken, the speech in Chicago, the people filling up almost united opposition voting steadily each hiatus in a peculiar and good humor for Lincoln, but the anti-Nebraska Demobeen to school. Whatever his acquire ed way. He called the people a mob-they crats for Trumbull. Mr. Lincoln became ments are, they have been picked up from | called him a rowdy. The " mob" had the | apprehensive that those men who had been best of it, both then and at the election elected as Democrats, though opposed to which succeeded. The notoriety of all Judge Douglas, would turn upon some these events had stirred up the politics of third candidate, of less decided convictions At twenty one he removed to Illinois, the State from bottom to top. Hundreds than Judge Trumbull, and possibly elect of politicians had met at Springfield ex- a Senator who had little or nothing in compecting a tournament of an unusual charac- mon with the then inchoate Republican fellow laborer (named Hanks) SPLIT ter-Douglas, Breese, Koerner, Lincoln, party. To prevent such a consummation. The name of the party to which we have THREE THOUSAND RAILS in the year Trumbull, Matteson, Yates, Codding, John he went personally to his friends, and by Calhoun, (of the order of the Candle Box) strong persuasion, induced them to vote John M. Palmer, the whole house of the for Trumbull. He thus secured, by an act McConnells, Singleton, (known to fame of generous self sacrifice, a triumph for the in the Mormon War,) Thos. L. Harris, and cause of right, and an advocate of it on the a host of others. Several speeches were floor of the Senate, not inferior, in earnes made before, and several after, the passage zeal for the principles of Republicanism, to

Some of his friends on the floor of the Legislature wept like children when con-We do not remember whether a chal- strained by Mr. Lincoln's personal appeals

printely called, atits head.

We need not refer to the Great Campaign

FOR ABRAHA & LINCOLN FOR STEPREN A. DOUGLAS 121,190 By reason, however, of the flagrant ap-"And you voted against the bill," said portionment of the State in Legislative districts, by which a majority of the mem-"Precisely so," replied Lincoln: "I was bers are always elected by a minority of the whole neighborhood and placing the people, Mr. Douglas was, as is well emminent danger surrounding buildings. known, returned to the Senate.

In private life he is literally unimpeach. able. Among all who know him his most acceptable and at the same time appropri ate soubriquet, is that by which he is most

"HONEST OLD ARE."

At Paris. When the train arrived at Paris Saturday, bringing home the delegates who had attended the Chicago Convention, it was met at the depot by a large concourse flying in the breeze and triumphant shoots filling the air. When the procession poved off to the village we noticed one large man, carying upon his shoulders a large maul-another had a rail split at the top and in which stock an axe--another carried a rail and on the further end was fastened a large wedge. Here was the are the wedge and the maul, the impliments by which rails are made-all symbolical

of the time when Abraham made rails. It did seem to us that the times had really come " when in Abraham should all

QUITE A MISTAKE .- The Journal says the enthusiasm over Lincoln's nomination has

Por the Express. Excursion to Evansville. The Excursion to Evansville, last Fr day, by the pupils and Faculty of Terre Haute Female College proved sati factory and pleasurable in the highest de

gree-the ride, the sight seeing, but mos specially the reception and entertainment. The company occupied three cars, and com pletely filled them. The day itself was all that could have been desired; cool, with flying clouds, an not a particle of dust. At Evansvill

which is usually troubled with dusty streets, and has been unusually so for the past six weeks, a copious and refreshing rain had been sent the night previous to our arrival, in mercy to all, and nature, as well as art, was bright and joyous.

The road, as every one who has eve travelled over it knows and says, is one of the very best in the land, smooth, straight safe and sure, and rapid enough for most hasty; managed by its President and Superintendent, John Ingle, Esq., and other officers, in such a way as to be above the reach of accidents. Accompanied by the President and that gentlemanly conductor, Mr. Voorbees, who is always the right man in the right place, we took our flight of 106 miles in 4:40, and slighted in the wide awake city of Evansville at half

But we arrived, mind yeu, under a convoy. At Ingle's station, ten miles this side of Evansville, we were met by a committee of about twenty ladies and gentlemen; who, with a politeness true to the noble nature of every one of them, bade us strangers-but soon strangers no longerwelcome to the hospitalities of their city This was a pleasure greater than we had

At the depot we were met by a band of ausie, inferior to none in our State, which with the committee conducted procession down Main street to the broad Ohio River, where we were gratified by the Lincoln pressed the slavery issue upon the sight of several magnificent steamers, we people of Central and Southern Illinois. thence to Third, and down Third to a large in case of a popular overthrow of their as-

Being there refreshed by the grateful supply of cold water, we proceeded to the spacious and lofty Hall, where numerous ladies and gentlemen, citizens of Evans ville, had already assembled, and where the tasts and generosity of our new found friends were displayed in the groaning tables, all blooming with flowers, yea, and luxurant too, with substantial fruits which the Legislature of Illinois was opposed to the four quarters of the globe had conthe Democratic administration of the tributed to mature! all arranged by delicate hands, in the highest degree of propriety and elegance.

form, and bade us all welcome, as guests to force the infamous Lecompton Constitu and citizens from Terre Haute in a most happy and eloquent manner-proffered also in construing the personal relation between the hospitalities of their own homes, as well as of this hall, to all who could remain to enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea share them. To this generous invitation through the intervention of Congress and it was impossible not to reply. An answer of the Federal Courts, of the extreme prewas bursting from every heart, and found its general and unvarying abuse of the utterance at length in a few appropriate power entrusted to it by a confiding peo words from the President pro tem of the Ple College, who after stating that our usual avocation was digging and delving for vades every department of the Federal the bidden treasures of knowledge, re- Government; that a return to rigid econo marked, " we are now indulging in a day of relaxation from those dry pursuits which make us know emphatically that recent startling developments of frauds and there is no royal road to learning, yet the corruptions at the Federal metropolis show experiences of this day have taught us there is at least a royal road to Evansville, managed by a royal head, aided by royal hearts and hands, and we have at its end to any or all of the Territories of the Uni met with a most royal reception! And may your honored sir, and these who thus hos-

richest of Heaven's blessings. Then after a blessing sought of Heaven by the Rev. Mr. Gatch, the repast served by the fairest and most gallant of the youth -gave all the satisfaction which ham. longue, sardines, cakes nameless and countless, luscious strawberries and

cream, could impart to hungry mortals. After these refreshments, walks and rides about the city, on the river, and calls all attempts to violate it; and we deny by little parties at the houses of some of

Altogether the citizens of Evansville by this act of friendly hospitality extraordinary, have made us, Mr. Editor, hopelessly insolvent, unless they will some hither and allow us to attempt to do likewise.

AND STILL ANOTHER -Again on Saturday night about 11 o'clock, were our citizens called out by the slarm of another incendi ary fire, being the fourth of the kind during mediately admitted as a State under the the month. The fire on Saturday night was on South Third street, by which the dwelling house and cooper shop of Mr. gether with a large quantity of staves, heading and hoop poles. Mr. Gilman's loss will not be less than \$2000 to \$2500.

which there was an insurance of \$300. The fire raged most fiercely, lighting up The firemen were on hand with their usual terprise, and to the nation commercial alacrity, but owing to the almost atter impossibility of obtaining water, worked at water to do efficient service

That this fire was the work of incendiaries there is not the shadow of a doubt, as at 10 o'clock Mr. Gilman passed by his the shop completely enveloped in flames. The question now remains what shall be vigilence committee to clear the city of all

uspicious characters. There seems to be no protection from the powers that exist against these fiends that are weekly lighting up the fires of the incendiary and endangering the lives and ernment to protect the lives and propert destroying the property of our citizens. Since writing the above we learn that young wan named John White has been rrested, on his own confession, for having

reason for the act that he had a "spite" against Gilman Times, we are glad to see, has the following ticket flying at the most head of his

FOR PRESIDENT, OLD ABE LINCOLN, or ILLINOIS. He who splits rails and maule Democrats.

office robbing, disusion Democracy is the German Republican Club are requested

importance.

IF We give below a correct copy of the Republican Platform recently adopted at Chicago. It is correct as compared with one of the copies reported by the Commit tee to the Convention. Those of our readers who desire preserving one, had better lay his one aside. At this time we have but to say that it meets our hearty approbation n every single particular. Had we the power, we would not change the dot of an or the cross of a T. It reflects in every particular the Republican sentiment of the country and we have no doubt will meet with the same favor of Republicans every

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in Convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite it the following declarations: 1. That the history of the Nation during

the last four years has fully establishe

the propriety and accessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it inta existence are permanent in their nature and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph 2. That the maintenance of the princi ples promulgated in the Declaration Independence and embedied in the Fed eral Constitution-"That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed"-is essential to the preservation of our republican institu tions, and that the Federal Constitution

the rights of the States, and the Union of the States must and shall be preserved. 3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home and its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from what ever source they may; and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of Disunion so often made by Dem. applause from their political associates; passed up River strict to Oak street, and we denounce those threats of disunion, room where everything was in readiness cendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason which it is the im-

> right of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively is essential to that salance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric de-

5. That the present Democratic Admir istration has far exceeded our worst appre hensions in its measureless subserviency to Then Mayor Baker ascended the plat- the exactions of a sectional interest as espetion on the protesting people of Kansas master and servant to involve an unquali ied property in persons; in its attempted ensions of a purely local interest; and in

6. That the people justly view with larm the reckless extravagance which per arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the that an entire change of administration in

7. That the new dogma that the Consti oution, of its own force, carries slavery in ted States, is a dangerous political heresy. at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with cotemporane pitably receive us, ever experience the ous exposition, and with legislative and indicial precedent; is revolutionary in it-

tendency, and subversive of the peace and territory of the United States is that of -the ladies and gentlemen of Evansville Freedom. That as our Republican fathers. when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that "no person should be deprived of life, liberty or ice properly, without due process of law," it ecomes our duty, by legislation, whenever the authority of Congress, of a Terrstorial Legislature, or of any individuals, to give egal existence to slavery in any Territory

9. That we brand the recent reopening of take prompt and efficient measures for the

10 That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legis latures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibit ng slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Dem octatic principle of Non Intervention and Popular Sovereignty embodied in the Kansas Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of he deception and fraud involved therein 11. That Kansas should, of right, be im

Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people, and accepted by the House 12. That, while providing revenue for Icabod Gilman were entirely consumed, to- the support of the General Government, by duties upon imports, sound policy require encourage the development of the industri al interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices,

prosperity and independence. f. That we protest against any sale or a great disadvantage, and not until after held by actual settlers, and against any much trouble could they obtain sufficient view of the Free numestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has

to mechanics and manufacturers an ade

quate reward for their skill, labor, and en-

stready passed the House 14. That the Republican party is opposshop, noticing that every thing was secure. ed to any change in our naturalization and at 11 o'clock he was aroused to find laws, or any State legislation by which the immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor done? Will the citizens remain secure, of giving a full and efficient protection to until each in his turn is driven from his the rights of all casses of citizens, whethbed by devouring flames? We suggest a er native or naturalized, both at home and

15. That appropriations by Congress for River and Harbor improvements of a National character, required for the accommo dation and security of an existing comnerce, are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of the Gov of its citizens.

16. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean s imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate set fire to the cooper shop, giving as a hat as preliminary thereto, a daily over land mail should be promptly established 17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite Our friend Dawson of the Pt. Wayne the cooperation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substan tially agree with us in their affirmance and

Prasonat .- The numerous friends of Dr Chippenger will be pleased to learn of his return home, in improved health, and with We have met the enemy and they are ours.' a rich fund of reminiscences of the interlo calities around Washington City and Mt.

> Sona - Barr's unrivalled soda is daily fount is kept in alraost unceasing flow.